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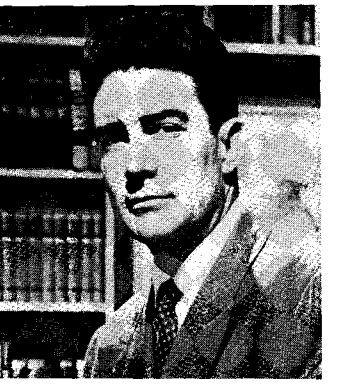

DAN SMOOT

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

In my book, *The Invisible Government,* I briefly mentioned the founding of the American Civil Liberties Union by socialists and communists in 1920, showing its interlock with the Council on Foreign Relations. As an integral part of the web of tax-exempt organizations which are tied into the Council through overlapping directorates and common sources of revenue, and which constitute the ruling clique in our nation, the American Civil Liberties Union deserves additional notice.

The story of how the ACLU started, of how it gained power, and of what it has done to the United States of America is almost beyond belief.

The Beginning

The turmoil of World War I spawned a rash of organizations which provided outlets of expression and action for the outcasts of American intellectual society — confirmed malcontents and perennial sophomores bent on subverting our governmental system. They were generally called *radicals,* which, in those days, meant anarchists, socialists, bolsheviks, or, simply, deranged inciters of violence against the American way of life. By May, 1917 (less than a month after President Wilson involved us in the first World War), scores of "radical" organizations were co-operating to condemn and resist the draft law: the American Union Against Militarism, the Socialist Party, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, some negro groups and labor unions, Emergency Peace Federation, Woman's Peace Party, Church Peace Union, American Peace Society.[1]

American Union Against Militarism was the leader. It organized the Civil Liberties Bureau which soon became the bellwether of radicalism; and the parent organization faded out. The Civil Liberties Bureau — run by such well-known socialists as Roger N. Baldwin, Norman Thomas, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Adolph A. Berle, Jane Addams, Max Eastman, and Oswald Garrison Villard —

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was the legal wing of the socialist party. As such, it aided and abetted other socialist groups.[1] For example, Roger Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Bureau was chief advisor to Louis P. Lochner, a communist, when Lochner was creating the People's Council. Lochner's People's Council was committed to changing the United States into a socialist state patterned after the Soviet socialist system created in Russia by Nicolai Lenin.[1,2] Baldwin advised Lochner on strategy for the communist People's Council:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . . we want also to look [like] patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."[1]

In late October, 1917, the Civil Liberties Bureau became the National Civil Liberties Bureau, severing formal connection with its parent organization, the American Union Against Militarism. On November 1, 1917, the new National Civil Liberties Bureau distributed copies of the peace-and-post-war programs proposed by Lenin's bolsheviks in Moscow.[1] The Bureau also announced its own programs:

1. Encourage young men to evade wartime military service by registering as conscientious objectors; discourage conscientious objectors from performing any military duties; instruct them and their families in ways to evade service;

2. Assist any radical group in obstructing the war effort;

3. Conduct a fund-raising campaign, and distribute propaganda literature to create public sympathy, for the Industrial Workers of the World — IWW (the "Wobblies," cited as subversive by the U. S. Attorney General);

4. Provide attorneys for persons charged with violating the draft law, the Espionage Act — or with any other anti-war activity;

5. Infiltrate churches, civic organizations, and labor unions to spread propaganda and create sympathy for "radicals";

6. Work toward a postwar "radical" program (called a "Democratic Program of Constructive Peace") advocating, among other things: compulsory collective bargaining for all unions; complete disarmament; gradual nationalization of major industries; federal-government insurance and welfare programs for the aged and needy.[1]

In November, 1918, Roger N. Baldwin (head of the National Civil Liberties Bureau) was convicted of violating the Selective Service Act. Baldwin made the following statement:

"Though, at the moment, I am of a tiny minority, I feel my self just one protest in a great revolt surging up from among the people — the struggle of the masses against the rule of the world . . . . It is a struggle against the political state itself, against exploitation, militarism, imperialism, authority in all forms. It is a struggle to break in full force only after the war. [Soviet] Russia already stands in the vanguard, beset by her enemies in the camps of both belligerents — the central empires break asunder from within, the labor movement gathers revolutionary forces in Britain — and in our own country, the Non-Partisan League, radical labor and the Socialist Party hold the germs of a new social order. Their protest is my protest."[1]

On January 12, 1920 (shortly after formation of the communist party in the United States), the National Civil Liberties Bureau became the American Civil Liberties Union. Among those who created the ACLU were Roger N. Baldwin, Felix Frankfurter, William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Louis F. Budenz, Norman Thomas, Jane Addams, Arthur Garfield Hays, Morris Hilquit, Harold J. Laski, Robert Morss Lovett, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, A. J. Muste, Scott Nearing, and Oswald Garrison Villard.[1] All were socialists. Norman Thomas was head of the socialist party. Foster, Flynn, Budenz, and Nearing (known, at the time, as adherents of that particular branch of the socialist revolution called communism) soon became prominent leaders of the official communist party. Ward, a professor at Union Theological Seminary, became a notorious communist-fronter.[3]

The American Civil Liberties Union has never deviated from the philosophy and program enunciated in its first official publication, *The Challenge,* with accompanying "Statement," issued in January, 1920. Here are excerpts:

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"The struggle for freedom today centers in the fight of labor for increasing control of industry . . . . The hysterical attacks on 'red' propaganda, on radical opinion of all sorts, are in substance a single masked attack on the growing revolt of labor and the farmers against industrial tyranny . . . .

"There should be no prosecutions for the mere expression of opinion on matters of public concern, however radical, however violent. Laws purporting to prevent the advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force and violence are all violations of the right of free speech . . . .

"No person should be refused admission to the United States on the ground of holding objectionable opinions. The present restrictions against radicals of various beliefs is wholly opposed to our tradition of political asylum.

"No alien should be deported merely for the expression of opinion or for membership in a radical or revolutionary organization . . . .

"Citizenship papers should not be refused to any alien because of the expression of radical views, or activities . . . .

"Today the organized movements of labor and of the farmers are fighting the big fight for civil liberty throughout the United States as part of their campaign for increased control over industry. Publicity, demonstrations, political activities and legal aid are being organized nationally and locally . . . . The union of organized labor, the farmers, radical and liberal movements is the most effective means to this. That union is everywhere spontaneously taking place.

"It is that union of forces which the American Civil Liberties Union serves."[1]

In 1920, a Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York made an official report on revolutionary radicalism and subversive movements, characterizing the American Civil Liberties Union as "a supporter of all subversive movements." The report said that ACLU "propaganda is detrimental to the state," and that the organization "attempts not only to protect crime but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form."[1]

In that same year (1920), the American Civil Liberties Union worked hand-in-glove with the communist party and other seditious groups to raise money and disseminate propaganda for Sacco and Vanzetti, anarchists who were convicted of murder in connection with an armed robbery which they had committed. The Sacco-Vanzetti case became (and remains) a vehicle for slanderous, communist denunciation not only of American justice but of the American people and their way of life. Swarms of idle, emotionally immature ne'er-do-wells, who called themselves liberals and imagined themselves intellectuals, were drawn into the communist-socialist movement by lying propaganda of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.[4]

Felix Frankfurter (then a professor at Harvard) was one of the ACLU lawyers who helped defend Sacco and Vanzetti,[4] and other communists and anarchists involved in violations of law. The notorious Mooney Case in California and the Bisbee Deportation Case (during the latter days of President Woodrow Wilson's administration) prompted a brief correspondence between Frankfurter and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. Bisbee (an alien agitator) was being deported because of involvement in illegal activities of the subversive IWW. The ACLU's Frankfurter was involved as a Wilson administration official. One of Theodore Roosevelt's letters to Frankfurter, concerning the cases, rather well expressed the *healthy* American attitude, in those days, toward the ACLU, its officials, and its activities. Here are extracts from the letter:

"I thank you for your frank letter. I answer it at length because you have taken and are taking . . . an attitude which seems to me fundamentally that of Trotsky and the other Bolsheviki leaders in Russia; an attitude which may be fraught with mischief to this country . . . .

"I have received your report on the Bisbee deportation . . . . Your report is as thoroughly misleading a document as could be written on the subject. No official writing on behalf of the President [Wilson] is to be excused for failure to know, and clearly to set forth, that the IWW is a criminal organization. To ignore the fact that a movement such as its members made into Bisbee is made with criminal intent is precisely as foolish as for a New York policeman to ignore the fact that when the Whyo gang assembles with guns and knives it is with criminal intent. The President is not to be excused if he ignores this fact, for of course he knows all about it. No

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human being in his right senses doubts that the men deported from Bisbee were bent on destruction and murder . . . .

"Here again you are engaged in excusing men precisely like the Bolsheviki in Russia, who are murderers and encouragers of murder, who are traitors to . . . civilization, as well as to the United States, and whose acts are nevertheless apologized for on grounds, my dear Mr. Frankfurter, substantially like those which you allege. In times of danger, nothing is more common and nothing more dangerous to the Republic than for men to avoid condemning criminals who are really public enemies by making the entire assault on the short-coming of the good citizens who have been the victims or opponents of the criminals."[5]

Rise To Power

Despite general public contempt for the ACLU in its early days, the organization acquired influence in the Wilson administration (as Theodore Roosevelt's letter to Frankfurter indicates). The ubiquitous Colonel Edward M. House (who virtually ran the Wilson administration) encouraged seditious radicalism, because House wanted to tear down the American governmental system and rebuild it as a socialist dictatorship. Felix Frankfurter and Walter Lippmann (friends and proteges of House) were leading socialist "intellectuals" — and had influential positions in the Wilson administration.[1]

In 1922, communists (William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, Clarina Michelson) and socialists (Norman M. Thomas, Roger N. Baldwin, Morris L. Ernst, Freda Kirchewey, Lewis S. Gannett) established and staffed the American Fund for Public Service — commonly known as the Garland Fund. Throughout the 1920's and 1930's, this *tax-exempt* foundation was a major source of money for communist organizations, publications, and fronts. The Fund gave and lent money to the ACLU for legal defense of "radical" law violators.[6]

In 1925, the American Civil Liberties Union directly incited a defiant violation of law in Tennessee — and created another "cause" case almost as noisy as the Sacco-Vanzetti affair. A Tennessee State law prohibited the teaching (in public schools) of Darwin's Theory of Evolution. Roger N. Baldwin advertised in Tennessee newspapers, offering free legal defense for any teacher who would violate the law and get himself prosecuted. One John T. Scopes accepted the offer. Clarence Darrow defended Scopes. Darrow (ACLU member and socialist) was a famous lawyer.[7] The courtroom contest between him and William Jennings Bryan in the Scopes Case was widely publicized; and the case brought more swarms of "intellectuals" into communist-socialist causes.

By the end of that troubled postwar decade known as the Roaring Twenties, the ACLU had gained such notoriety that the national Congress was concerned. Report No. 2290 of the U. S. House of Representatives' Special Committee to Investigate Communist Propaganda (January 17, 1931) said:

"The American Civil Liberties Union is closely affiliated with the communist movement in the United States, and fully 90 percent of its efforts are on behalf of communists who have come into difficulty with the law. It claims to stand for free speech, free press and free assembly; but it is quite apparent that the main function of ACLU is to attempt to protect the communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the Government, replacing the American flag by a red flag."

In the September, 1934, issue of *Soviet Russia Today* (a communist publication), the ACLU's Roger Baldwin wrote:

"I, too, take a class position. It is anti-capitalist and pro-revolutionary. I believe in non-violent methods of struggle as most effective in the long run for building successful working class power. Where they cannot be followed or where they are not even permitted by the ruling class, obviously only violent tactics remain . . . . *The class struggle is the central conflict of the world; all others are incidental.*

"When that power of the working class is once achieved, as it has been only in the Soviet Union, I am for maintaining it by any means whatever . . . ."

When attending a Harvard Class reunion in 1935, Baldwin wrote the following into the reunion book:

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"I am for Socialism, disarmament, and ultimately for abolishing the State itself as an instrument of violence and compulsion. I seek social ownership of property, the abolition of the property class and sole control by those who produce wealth. Communism is the goal."[8]

Before the ACLU was founded in 1920, Roger Baldwin was urging American communists and socialists to feign patriotism and avoid the appearance of being communists and socialists. By the mid-1930's, Baldwin was aggressively asserting that communism was his goal. In the 1930's, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed to the Supreme Court the same Felix Frankfurter whom ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, a few years before, had rebuked for his "bolshevik" attitude. Lucille Milner, one of the founders of the ACLU, said of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal:

"President Roosevelt's official family read like a roster of the Civil Liberties Union . . . . We found an open door to all the Federal Departments."[9]

The seditious "radicals" of the 1920's made a long journey in less than two decades; but they were destined to go much further. How much further is indicated by a telegram which President Lyndon B. Johnson sent to Roger Baldwin on January 20, 1964, on the occasion of Baldwin's 80th birthday. To this man, whose entire adult life has been devoted to destruction of the American constitutional system and to erecting in its place a communist system, President Johnson said:

"As you observe your 80th birthday, I wish to salute you for your long career. Your unremitting fight against injustice and intolerance in this country and across the world has earned you the warm gratitude of countless individuals. In your life, you have shown a devotion to principle and force of personal character which will long be remembered by your countrymen. With cordial best wishes, Lyndon B. Johnson."[10]

Some ACLU Accomplishments

Roger Baldwin's American Civil Liberties Union has become one of the most aggressive and effective tentacles of the great octopus of power whose central body is in the Council on Foreign Relations. In recent years, its most significant work has been successful advocacy of communist causes coming before Earl Warren's Supreme Court. For example:

In its Steve Nelson Case decision of April 2, 1956, the Warren Court made *state* prosecution of communists impossible. In its Yates Case decision of June 17, 1957, the Warren Court made *federal* prosecution of communists virtually impossible. The Warren Court's decisions in the Schware and Konigsberg cases on May 6, 1957, made bar associations' denial of membership to communist lawyers impossible. In its Sweezy Case decision, the Warren Court made *state*-government action against subversives on public payrolls virtually impossible. In another decision, the Warren Court made *federal* government action against subversives on the public payrolls almost impossible.

These Supreme Court decisions, and dozens more, were ACLU projects. It would take volumes to list all "accomplishments" which the ACLU boasts about. For a rather extensive listing, see *Does The American Civil Liberties Union Serve The Communist Cause?,* a mimeographed volume published by A Fact Committee For All Comprehensive Truth, P.O. Box 1724, Phoenix, Arizona ($1.00). For discussion of key Supreme Court decisions (supported by the ACLU) which have aided the communist cause, see *The Dan Smoot Report* ("Impeaching Earl Warren—Part II"), February 6, 1961.

The American Civil Liberties Union was one of the pressure groups responsible for the Warren Court's decision of May 17, 1954, in *Brown vs. School Board*—a decision which did more than any other to corrupt the principles of American jurisprudence. The ACLU has been involved in every notorious effort to banish, from schools, Bible reading, prayer, or any kind of recognition of God. It is involved in the current organized racial agitation in southern states — and has been involved in practically all such activity since the communist party launched its drive to create racial hatred and turmoil in this country.

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One "accomplishment" which the American Civil Liberties Union does not boast about is the recruiting of Lee Harvey Oswald. The only public meeting that Oswald is known to have attended in Dallas, Texas, was a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union on October 25, 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald joined the ACLU that night in Dallas — less than one month before he murdered the President of the United States.[11]

Interlock With The CFR

Here is a partial list of persons who are (or, before their deaths were) members of the Council on Foreign Relations and who are (or were) also officials or members of the American Civil Liberties Union:

Ernest Angell (ACLU Board Chairman)
Francis Biddle (ACLU National Committee Vice Chairman — former U. S. Attorney General)
John Mason Brown (ACLU National Committeeman)
Ralph J. Bunche (UN Undersecretary General)
William Butler
Henry Seidel Canby (ACLU National Committeeman—deceased)
Clifford P. Case (U. S. Senator—Republican, New Jersey)
Richard S. Childs (Chairman, National Municipal League)
Henry Steele Commager (ACLU National Committeeman)
Norman Cousins (Editor, Saturday Review)
Elmer Davis (Radio news analyst, deceased)
William A. Delano (ACLU Board of Directors)
Felix Frankfurter (retired Supreme Court Justice)
Lewis Galantiere (ACLU Board of Directors)
Lloyd K. Garrison (ACLU National Committeeman)
August Heckscher (ACLU Board of Directors)
Palmer Hoyt (ACLU National Committee Vice Chairman)
John K. Jessup (ACLU Board of Directors)
Harold D. Lasswell (Professor of Law, Yale University)
Herbert H. Lehman (former Governor of New York and U. S. Senator, Democrat—deceased)
Walter Lippmann (ACLU founder)
Archibald MacLeish (former Librarian of Congress)
Patrick M. Malin (ACLU Executive Director—deceased)
Walter Millis (ACLU Board of Directors)
Robert R. Nathan (former official in Roosevelt and Truman administrations)
J. Robert Oppenheimer (ACLU National Committeeman)
Elmo Roper (ACLU National Committeeman)
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (ACLU National Committeeman —former Special Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson)
Jerome B. Wiesener (former Special Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson)

Interlock With Government

Below is a partial list of ACLU members who (in addition to those shown above) hold (or recently held) powerful positions in the U. S. government. None on this list is known to be a CFR member:

Frank Coffin (Deputy Administrator of AID, the foreign-aid agency)
Paul H. Douglas (U. S. Senator, Illinois, Democrat)
Orville Freeman (Secretary of Agriculture)
Philip A. Hart (U. S. Senator, Michigan, Democrat)
Robert S. McNamara (Secretary of Defense)
Newton L. Minow (former FCC Chairman)
Esther Peterson (Assistant Secretary of Labor)
James Roosevelt (U. S. Representative, California, Democrat)
Neil Staebler (U. S. Representative, Minnesota, Democrat)
Stewart Udall (Secretary of the Interior)
George L. P. Weaver (Assistant Secretary of Labor)

Pocketbook Edition of The Invisible Government

As shown in the foregoing brief history of the American Civil Liberties Union, the seditious "radicals" of the World War I period and of the early 1920's were welcomed into the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt until, by the mid-1930's, they dominated the New Deal. By the end of World War II, they controlled the United States government, and exercised dominant influence in many schools, colleges, churches, unions, businesses, civic organizations, communications media.

Presidential elections became mere power-struggles between political parties which advocated identical programs. After years of trying to find out who *formulated* the programs, I detected an alarming pattern: every governmental program which had the effect of socializing the American economy and involving our nation in the web of international socialism; every effort to brainwash people with ideas of pragmatic, amoral socialism — to cut them adrift from ancient moorings of spiritual faith, patriotism, and traditional morality: *all* were supported by the same group of influential tax-exempt organizations.

The policies of these groups were so similar, their tactics so alike, their activities so well-coordinated, that only one conclusion was logical: somewhere, was a control center. I began to check official rosters of the major groups involved, and detected another pattern: in the complex maze of overlapping membership and directorates, the *one* organization linked with all others was the

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Council on Foreign Relations. This is the control center of a fantastic cabal working to convert our Republic into a dependent province of a one-world socialist system. The CFR *camarilla* incubates and hatches government policies and public opinion in the United States.

I put my research into a 250-page book—*The Invisible Government,* published by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., in June, 1962. By October, 1962, the book was in its fifth printing and had achieved world-wide distribution.

Unquestionably, the book has had an effect on public opinion, and has encouraged other similar studies. If *enough* Americans can get the information which *The Invisible Government* contains, our Republic will be saved.

Widespread recognition of this fact has prompted demand for a condensation, or less-expensive edition, of *The Invisible Government* for mass distribution, during this election year. This *Report* last week gave a condensation of theme and argument; but the most useful information is in the details, the documentation, and the long lists of names identifying persons and organizations. Such information cannot be briefed. Recognizing this, I offered all remaining copies of the fifth printing at reduced prices (reducing the paperbound edition from $3.00 to $2.00; the cloth-bound library edition, from $5.00 to $4.00).

Practically all copies of *The Invisible Government* are now gone; and the demand increases daily. Hence, I have arranged to reproduce *The Invisible Government* (with full contents, exactly as in the original) in a pocketsize paperback which will sell for $1.00 in single copies; for as low as 25¢ each in lots of 1000 or more. This low-cost edition will be available on or before August 15, 1964. If you get your orders to us *before* August 15, you should have the books in hand before the end of August.

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FOOTNOTES

(1) *Revolutionary Radicalism, Part One: Subversive Movements,* Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, 1920, pp. 1000-1, 1012, 1019-22, 1033, 1062, 1077-1104, 1396-8, 1979-89

(2) *World Communist Movement, Volume 1, 1818-1945,* U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1960, pp. 19-20

(3) *Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area, Parts 6-8,* Hearings before the U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, July, 1953, pp. 2057, 2075-9, 2082-5, 2092, 2169-70, 2177, 2212, 2266

(4) *Sacco-Vanzetti: The Murder and The Myth,* by Robert H. Montgomery, Devin-Adair Company, New York City, 1960

(5) *Reds in America,* by R. M. Whitney, The Beckwith Press, Inc., New York City, 1924, pp. 60-2, 117-26

(6) *The American Fund for Public Service, Inc., Report for Four Years, 1930-1934, Summary of Twelve Years,* November, 1934; *Subversion in Racial Unrest,* Public Hearings of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of Louisiana, March, 1957, 370 pp.; *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications,* U. S. House of Representatives Document No. 398, 1962, pp. 21-2

(7) " 'Monkey Trial' Advisor Speakes Here Friday," *The Plain Dealer,* Cleveland, Ohio, April 29, 1962, p. 16AA

(8) Special Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee), Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, Volume I, 1938, pp. 161, 462, 533

(9) *The Politics of Upheaval,* by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston, 1960, pp. 91-2

(10) *Civil Liberties,* Number 213, February, 1964, published by ACLU, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Roger Baldwin retired as ACLU Executive Director in 1950 but has remained active in ACLU work since then. He considers himself a "servant of the Board" of the ACLU. Baldwin was succeeded by Patrick M. Malin who died circa 1962. Malin was succeeded by John de J. Pemberton, Jr., the ACLU's present Executive Director.

(11) "Civil Liberties Union: Oswald Attended Group's Meeting," by George Carter, *The Dallas Times Herald,* December 11, 1963, p. 39A; "JFK Making Rights Progress, Oswald Said to Acquaintance," by Kent Biffle, *The Dallas Morning News,* December 12, 1963, Section 4, p. 5; AP dispatch from New York City, *The Dallas Times Herald,* November 28, 1963, p. 42A

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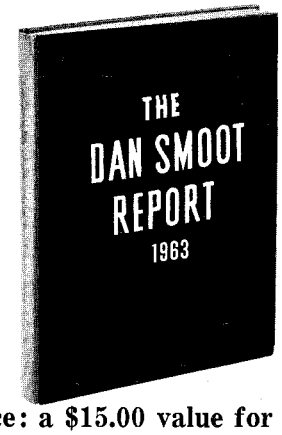

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